STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-12 were originally filed in this patent application. No claims have been amended. Claims 1-12 are currently pending.

REMARKS

Rejection of claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by "Understanding LDAP" by the International Technical Support Organization. Applicant traverses the Examiner's finding of anticipation.

Claim 1

For the claim limitation "a plurality of protected resources that are not stored within the directory," the Examiner cites page 6, paragraph 5-6. This section of the cited art describes a distributed directory, a directory where different parts of the directory are stored in different locations. The Examiner then suggests that "resources may not be stored within the directory because the directory itself can be decentralized or distributed." This statement lacks normal logic. The Examiner seems to suggest that since the directory is decentralized, then resources in the remote directory portions are not in the directory. But even something that is decentralized has identifiable bounds and limits. And the bounds and limits of the distributed directory in Understanding LDAP includes all distributed portions of the directory. The cited document is the user's manual for the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). This manual deals with accessing resources that are *within* the directory, even if the directory is distributed. The cited document does not teach or even suggest protected resources outside the directory.

Since the cited art does not teach or suggest using the directory authorization for protecting resources outside the directory, claim 1 is allowable over the cited art.

For the claim limitation:

"an application residing in the memory and executed by the at least one processor, the application including a logical mapping that correlates each protected resource with a corresponding proxy entry, the application determining whether the application is authorized to access a selected protected resource by invoking the authentication and authorization functions in the directory service server to determine whether the proxy entry corresponding to the selected resource may be accessed, and if so, the application accesses the selected protected resource,"

the Examiner cites page 8, paragraph 1 of Understanding LDAP. This section of the cited art describes authorization based on access control lists (ACLs). This portion of the cited art does not teach the above claim limitation. Further, the Examiner has not mapped the teachings of the cited art on the many listed limitations of the claim. The elements not identified by the Examiner include the application in memory, the logical mapping that correlates to a protected resource, the proxy entry, and determining whether the application is authorized to access a selected protected resource by invoking the authentication and authorization functions in the directory service server to determine whether the proxy entry corresponding to the selected resource may be accessed, etc. As a result, the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of anticipation for claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). The cited art does not teach the above limitations. For the reasons given above, claim 1 is allowable over the cited art, and applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Claims 2-3

Claims 2-3 depend on claim 1, which is allowable for the reasons given above. As a result, these claims are allowable as depending on an allowable independent claim.

Claim 4

For the claim limitation "identifying a proxy entry that corresponds to the external protected resource," the Examiner cites page 18, Figure 5 of Understanding LDAP. This portion of the cited art shows results from searching an Internet directory. The Examiner seems to be relying here on the same logic discussed above with reference to claim 1, *i.e.*, that since the directory is decentralized, then resources in the remote directory portions are not in the directory. As discussed above, items in remote portions of a decentralized directory are still within the directory. The cited portion of the reference does not even deal with an external protected resource as recited in claim 4. The cited document is the user's manual for the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol. This manual deals with resources that are *within* the directory. The cited document does not teach or even suggest making a proxy in the directory for outside resources. Because the cited art does not teach or suggest using the directory authorization for protecting resources outside the directory, claim 4 is in condition for allowance over the cited art, and applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Claim 5

Claim 5 depends on claim 4, which is allowable for the reasons given above. As a result, claim 5 is allowable as depending on an allowable independent claim.

Claim 6

For the claim limitation "creating a proxy entry in the directory service for each protected resource," the Examiner cites page 18, Figure 5 of Understanding LDAP. This portion of the cited art shows results from searching an Internet directory. The portion of the cited art does not teach or suggest creating a proxy entry in the directory service for a

protected resource outside of the directory. Therefore, claim 6 is allowable over the cited art, and applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Claim 7

Claim 7 depends on claim 6, which is allowable for the reasons given above. As a result, claim 7 is allowable as depending on an allowable independent claim.

Claim 8

For the claim limitation

"a software application that uses a logical mapping that correlates a plurality of protected resources that are not stored or contained within the directory with corresponding proxy entries in a directory service that is managed by a directory service server, the application determining whether the application is authorized to access a selected protected resource by invoking authentication and authorization functions in the directory service server to determine whether the proxy entry corresponding to the selected resource may be accessed, and if so, the application accesses the selected protected resource,"

the Examiner cites page 7, section 1.1.4 Directory Security, paragraph 3, and page 8, 1st paragraph. This portion of the cited art describes directory security in general. The portion of the cited art does not teach or suggest a software application that uses a logical mapping that correlates a plurality of protected resources that are not stored or contained within the directory. This portion of the cited art does not teach the above claim limitations. Further, the Examiner has not mapped the cited art on each and every limitation in the claim. As a result, the Examiner has failed to establish a prima facie case of anticipation for claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). Because the cited art does not teach the above limitations, claim 8 is in condition for allowance over the cited art, and

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applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the Examiner's rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).
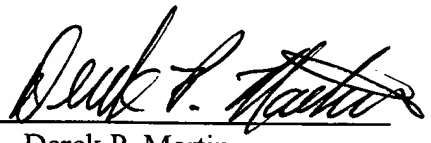
Claims 9-12

Claims 9-12 depend on claim 8, which is allowable for the reasons given above. As a result, claims 9-12 are allowable as depending on an allowable independent claim.

Conclusion

In summary, none of the cited prior art, either alone or in combination, teach, support, or suggest the unique combination of features in applicants' claims presently on file. Therefore, applicants respectfully assert that all of applicants' claims are allowable. Such allowance at an early date is respectfully requested. The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned if this would in any way advance the prosecution of this case.

Respectfully submitted,

By_____
Derek P. Martin
Reg. No. 36,595

MARTIN & ASSOCIATES, L.L.C.
P.O. Box 548
Carthage, MO 64836-0548
(417) 358-4700